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ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ADDRESSES MAY DAY RALLY IN ADDIS ABABA

LD011213Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0737 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam at May Day rally in Revolution Square in Addis Ababa--live]

[Excerpts] Notable victories were scored by the broad masses during the past year. We proudly mention some of them:

1. The broad masses confronted the reactionary invasion by Somalia, masterminded by international imperialists and reactionary Arab ruling classes in a vain attempt to subvert the ongoing revolution and to disrupt the motherland, and succeeded in setting up a people's army, drawn from the proletariat and the peasantry, which lined up with the regular army and crushed the enemy on the eastern and southern fronts and maintained the unity of the motherland.

2. The broad masses brought under control the reactionary Fifth Column which, taking advantage of the external aggression, was engaged in eliminating our dear revolutionaries.

3. The broad masses intensified the struggle last winter, although the power-seeking petty-bourgeoisie ran away at a time when consolidating the forces of the revolution was vital.

4. They won the broad support of the revolutionary societies, particularly the USSR, Cuba, the PDRY, the GDR and others who in practice alined themselves with the Ethiopian masses.

5. The formation of the nationwide All-Ethiopia Farmers' Association is among the victories.

Comrades: Even though we are pleased with the victories scored in this last year, that is from May Day to May Day, that does not mean that we can relax our efforts. A long and arduous struggle lies ahead of us. It is true that we defeated the imperialist-backed invading Somali forces militarily in the east and south; but even on these fronts a bitter struggle awaits us. As has been realized by the masses, to rehabilitate the displaced ones in these war-torn regions requires sacrifices no less than the war itself.

In the north, imperialists and reactionary Arab regimes of the region are actively engaged, more than ever, in trying to subvert our revolution, which is providing moral support for the surrounding oppressed Arab and other peoples. In their bid to control the Red Sea, which is a key route for trade, they have intensified their financial aid and arms supplies to the reactionary secessionists groups in the Eritrean region, and are about to interfere.

Therefore, in the northern part of our country, a fierce battle is going on at present. Some of the broad masses in that region are bleeding at this moment. Our revolution will not be complete unless that section of the broad masses is freed from the plot of the reactionaries and is able to share the fruits of the revolution. The struggle will continue.

As we celebrate May Day, if we review the present situation of revolutionary Ethiopia, we realize that the present time is one to sum up past victories in order to become more determined to intensify the struggle ahead. The only way to build the people's democratic Ethiopia is by strengthening the unity of the Ethiopian Marxist-Leninist organizations. We are not alone on this arduous and long road of struggle. [Words indistinct] societies are alongside us.

We ascertained this during our recent visit to Cuba, following an invitation from the famous Comrade Fidel Castro and the revolutionary people of Cuba. We were able to witness the genuine proletarian internationalist spirit of the Cuban socialist society, deriving from the fact that the Cuban socialist society alined and sacrificed some of its dear sons alongside the Ethiopian regular and militia forces on the eastern and southern fronts. We saw that neither distance nor ocean can hinder the unity of oppressed peoples. The admiration of the Cuban people for the revolutionary spirit of the Ethiopian people is unreserved. As our revolution is part and parcel of the world revolution, our example to others is of great value.

ELF COMMUNIQUE: ETHIOPIAN TROOPS READIED FOR COUNTEROFFENSIVE

TA011303Y Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 1 May 78 TA

[Text] Paris, 1 May (AFP)--Ethiopia has amassed 115,000 men on four fronts ready for a counteroffensive in Eritrea, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) said in a communique received here today.

ELF said Ethiopian troops, equipped with sophisticated weapons supplied by "Eastern countries," were in the following positions:

--30,000 men, 100 armored vehicles and 35 tanks at Adaqua 200 kms (125 miles) south of Asmara, the provincial capital;

--30,000 men poised to attack the Barinto region 180 kms (110 miles) west of Asmara;

--15,000 men around Houmara, southwest of Asmara, poised to cut off ELF's supply lines;

--40,000 men heading for Decamere 50 kms (32 miles) southeast of Asmara.

The communique said ELF had tried for 3 months to reach a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem with Ethiopia's military rulers. Failure to do so showed that Addis Ababa was determined to "wipe out by military means the Eritrean revolution," the communique said.

ERITREAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER PRAISES CUBA, USSR

PA011553Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 1 May 78 PA

[Text] Beirut, 1 May (AFP)--In a communique published here today, Ahmed Nasser, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front, warmly praised the Cuban regime.

Nasser said that he was "pleased" with the speech made recently in Havana by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State, in the presence of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chief of the Ethiopian military junta.

"Even in the most complex situations, the Cuban revolutionary government has always been at the side of the Eritrean revolution," the document adds. "This is why Cuba continues to advocate a negotiated settlement of the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict," Nasser continued.

The chief of the Eritrean Front concludes by also expressing approval of the "understanding" shown by the USSR of the "need" for such a settlement. He said that this attitude may "open the path of peace and progress in the Horn of Africa."

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE MAY DAY SPEECH SCORES ETHIOPIA

LD011204Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 0448 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre at National Theater in Mogadiscio on 30 April on the occasion of May Day recorded]

[Excerpts] Lately there have been crises in the Horn of Africa, as in many other parts of the world--between colonialists and the colonized, between a black colonialist government and the black people it colonizes. This is not a new phenomenon; it is an old one. Many countries which were under colonial domination not so many years ago have freed themselves, after a long struggle, from the colonial yoke--for instance, Somalia.

It is surprising and amazing that today, when it is shameful to talk about colonialism, let alone practice it, some countries boast: We shall always be colonialists. It is also unfortunate that some other countries support their colonialism. It is an even greater shame today for one people to colonize another. It is for this reason that, without hiding anything, we ask the Soviet Union and its allies: How long will this colonialism continue? If this is to continue, why did the other European colonialism end? Why did they have to give freedom to those who fought for it? Will they change history? Will the Soviet Union and its allies change colonialism into a new concept? Will socialism evolve into colonialism and change history?

Can the history of the human race see this coming? It will not be possible. Otherwise many countries free today would not have been freed. The Soviet Union and its allies cannot change this, and it is imperative for colonized people to be free in the long run. Is it possible for the Abyssinians to colonize others forever? Others with much greater power, ability and resources have failed; they have failed and others will also fail. What is happening there is similar to what happened in Vietnam and Algeria; there are no other benefits expected to come. The broom finishes, but the dirt never comes to an end. [applause]

Some of the colonizers do understand and quickly retreat, while some, because they are stupid, continue colonizing others, increasing the suffering, deaths, injuries, defeat and humilation. The people colonized by Abyssinia will be free. Eritrea will be free, and they cannot refuse to let them be free. [applause] Western Somalia will be free, and they cannot refuse to grant it freedom. [applause] The numerous Abo will be free [applause] because this is history, and no one can prevent the sunshine from reaching us.

No one has ever succeeded in stopping the sunshine from getting to us, and therefore no one will stop these people from obtaining their freedom. Abyssinis is nothing; they are being led by others and those who lead them should understand this. They still have time to retreat before they find themselves in a grave error of humanity and doctrine.

Before it is too late, they should understand the wishes of those who fight for their legitimate rights and allow them their freedom. If they do not, then they will go against the wind of change in the human race, and finally they will be swept away by the flood and find themselves helpless.

When I talk about Somalia, its policies are not changed from one direction in the afternoon to another at night, yet another in the morning and so forth: that is not our way.

Somalia believes in human rights and self-determination for all humanity. That has always been our policy and we shall continue following it. Empty threats and a show of force will never deflect us from our principles: understanding and assistance for those fighting for their human rights, freedom and self-determination. [applause]

I shall now turn to foreigners, imperialists and their ilk, who beat drums in some capitals. To these drumbeaters and propagandists who publish articles and newspapers in countries which are enemies of the Somali nation, who would like to sow confusion among the Somali people and who are trying to do so by spreading false propaganda against the Somali Democratic Republic and the Somali people, we say: The Somali people will befriend those who show respect and friendship, but those who adopt arrogant attitudes and try to take advantage of this difficult period will be disappointed.

Somalia is a free nation which knows what it wants. It can do what it wants and distinguishes friend from foe. Those who show respect and appreciation will get the same in exchange, but those who lie about Somalia or try to take advantage of it will never benefit. I must emphasize this.

I am now going to touch on some African problems. I am distressed that problems of a purely African nature are being handled by foreigners. I am sorry that problems which Africa could solve by itself and which concern purely African matters are being interfered with by people from other continents. I am sorry that Africa has kept silent about this problem. I am sorry that Africa did not feel offended at this interference by foreigners who came here illegally, that Africa could not see this new manifestation of colonialism, and that Africans did not ask themselves how they could accept this new colonialism while they fought the old one. This is a historic question which Africa will eventually have to answer. However, I must say that Africa has awakened and its ambition is to unite and determine its own destiny. Africa still has time to rectify this problem and show the world that it will not allow foreigners to trample on its rights.

Now I would like to talk about current problems in the Arab countries. It is unfortunate to note that a nation of one ethnic group--a nation with the same culture and infinite potential--has allowed itself to be trodden on, divided and set in mutual opposition. It is a really unfortunate situation. Their problems depend only on their unity. [words indistinct] I will leave it at that.

After the revolution, we adopted socialism and we continue to follow it.

The Somali people must realize that there is a long and bitter struggle ahead. Even today we are passing through a difficult period.

However, irresponsible elements serving colonialist interests, who could not in any circumstances speak for the nation, tried to overthrow the revolution. I would like to say that coups are no new thing. They have existed all along and will exist and may happen any day, but the difference is this: What is the aim of the coup? Some coups could be staged in the interests of a people, some could be the product of feebleminded people like this group in Somalia, some could be made to serve foreign and imperialist interests, some could stem from political principles, and some could be made to serve a people. But the one attempted against the revolution was a childish game.

Anyway, those who were responsible for the attempted coup here are in jail, and others who were implicated by them ran away. Anyway the cuprits are here. These elements will be dealt with according to the law after their guilt is established. It is not a matter for me or the Central Committee; it is a matter that concerns the law, which is above us all.

I would like to remind those who are beating the drums nowadays that those who are leading the revolution of 21 October cannot be moved from their principles. Those who are being used by the colonialists will suffer. What do I care about them?

Challeyal: I did not come to power to divide Somali but to unite them, and I will never deviate from this path. I shall respect a Somali individual as long as he deserves respect, but if (?he) turns away from the correct path, then that is not my business.

Finally, I would like to remind you that we are passing through a difficult period. We should teach the foreigners and colonialists that Somalia cannot be led by other people and that the traitors who fled the country will never lead Somalia. We will teach them that Somalia exists and shall exist and shall never accept colonialism. The Somali people must strive for their nationhood and existence by showing their unity and readiness to safeguard their nation.

Challeyal: Again I would like to congratulate the workers of the world, hoping that their solidarity will be fruitful. Challeyal: I would like to thank those who organized this celebration. Challeyal: Thank you and good night.

TANZANIA

NYERERE ADDRESSES WORKERS' RALLY IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD0121547Y Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0740 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

[Speech by Tanzania President Julius Nyerere at workers' rally in Dar es Salaam--live]

[Excerpts] The aim of the 5-year development plan is to perpetuate the policy of socialism and self-reliance, and my intention here is to elaborate on this issue of self-reliance. Therefore, we are expanding our industries to assist us in [illegible], including canning foods such as meat and others. We will expand such industries.

We will do more farming and expand textile, shoe, cement industries and [illegible]. We will expand our transport facilities on roads, railroads and by air during the [illegible]-year development plan.

After 3 years you could say that our country has made great strides in self-reliance. But I wish to stress that this is not necessarily so. I do not want you to have high hopes. It is not true that we have made great strides after only 3 years. It is not true. By then we would be able to say that all our food is grown in Tanzania. But we would still be importing hoes from outside.

A person who is self-reliant in food production and boasts is like a bird who eats wild fruit and claims that he gets all his food from the forest. But if you plow using hoes and you do not manufacture them, you are not self-reliant--you are still dependent on the hoe-manufacturer or the manufacturer of tractors and such like.

You would be greatly dependent on the manufacturer of such equipment, despite your boasting that we grow all our corn in Tanzania. Yes, that could be true; but with what implements do you plow the land? You use equipment which is imported, and as you expand your agriculture by relying on imported hoes, plows and tractors and imported insecticides and imported fertilizers, you would depend more on the outside world. This is the stride we would have made after the first 3 years.

Similarly, we may say the same for textiles: We may say that we manufacture our own clothes from Tanzanian cotton, but from where do we get the machines? All the machines come from outside. Yes, all.

Although this development plan is the last of the three development plans for 15 years, it is in actual fact the first of several others for the next 20 or so years. But we must start relying on ourselves in the more important basic matters--the manufacture of machinery--so that we may say that this or that piece of machinery was made here. Now this is not a simple matter, it is an important issue. Our technology is not yet advanced; our ability is limited; the ability to manufacture our own machinery locally is limited.

We are giving ourselves a period of 20 years to change our foundations, so that we may be in a position to make our own implements which we need for our development.

Soon, during the budget session, the various ministries will be asking for money. One may just sit, relaxed, and say to himself: Let me ask for a lot of money; I know that they will eventually reduce what I ask for. This, I say to adults, is not a sensible thing. We would be hurting ourselves for nothing.

Tanzanians understand and have a determination for set goals, for instance, for liberation. And our young people are bold and they ask sincerely why we do not allow them to go and fight in the war of liberation in southern Africa. I am glad to see this kind of determination. Some of them are already there assisting in the liberation. But I would like to inform young people that the great war is here. Tanzania would not be able to assist our colleagues without itself consolidating its position. Tanzania itself must be strong.

To make this nation strong we must make sacrifices. We must be determined and forget trivialities and silly requests must be forgotten and childish grievances stopped. We cannot have such grievances during our struggle, and we must have discipline of the highest order.

We cannot talk of revolution without discipline--the discipline of every individual in his place of work.

PARDONS ISSUED ON MAY DAY IN ZANZIBAR

LD012340Y Zanzibar Domestic Service in Swahili 1500 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] His excellency, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, under the legal powers conferred on him, under the prerogative of mercy, of increasing or reducing punishment, in commemorating international workers' May Day, has today pardoned inmates at the reformatory who had been sentenced for various crimes.

Among the inmates, some were involved in the treason trial. He has, therefore, pardoned or reduced their terms as follows: 8 who had been sentenced to the reformatory for periods of between 12 to 15 years have been pardoned and set free with effect from today; 14 others who had been sentenced to life imprisonment or between 30 and 35 years, will now be detained at the reformatory for a period of 10 years.

Apart from the inmates who had been involved in the treason trial, his excellency, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council has also pardoned a total of 146 inmates who had been convicted on different charges, and they have been set free today, the 1st of May, 1978.

UGANDA

SUDAN DELIVERS 65 MILITARY VEHICLES TO UGANDAN BORDER

LD011930Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Sixty-five vehicles for the Ministry of Defense have arrived in Uganda through (Bibiyan), near Nimule, at the Uganda-Sudan border. The vehicles were received by the secretary of defense, Brigadier Mondo.

Brigadier Mondo said the arrival of the vehicles is a clear indication of the good relationships existing between Uganda and Sudan which, he said, were made possible by the wise leadership of Dr Amin and President Numayri of the Sudan.

Brigadier Mondo was happy to learn that the convoy was carrying Uganda's imports from Port Sudan. On behalf of the Uganda Government, Brigadier Mondo thanked all those who had seen the convoy up to (Bibiyan) adding that it was only through the spirit of determination, efficiency and self-help that the vehicles were handed over.

AMIN ANNOUNCES DECISION TO DISMISS OFFICER

LD302012Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Life President Amin has announced a decision of the Defense Council to dismiss the commanding officer of the revolutionary suicide mechanized regiment, Masaka--Lieutenant Colonel Nasur--for failing to bring to the notice of the authorities an incident involving civilians and soldiers.

Addressing elders, chiefs, religious leaders and government officials from all over south Buganda province at Masaka, the president said Lieutenant Colonel Nasur has failed to inform him, the acting chief of staff, Brigadier Gowon and the general staff officer one in charge of training and operations, Brigadier Maliyamungo, about the incident.

CONGO

PRESIDENT YHOMBI-OPANGO DELIVERS 'MESSAGE TO NATION'

LD011956Y Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 1 May 78 LD/EA

["Message to the Nation" delivered by Brig Gen Joachim Yhombi-Opango, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, on 20 April--recorded; place of speech not identified]

[Excerpts] Congolese people, comrade workers, comrade militants, dear compatriots. We have carried out together a great task of organization since the very cowardly and very ignoble assassination of Comrade Marien Ngouabi, our president. The task of organization was concerned with the party and with the state; the party has been restructured everywhere, from the region to the locality, from the cell to the ward. This presence of the party is essentially a political one: the party must effectively exercise political power to make the revolution advance.

This great task of organization, therefore, should appear as a victory of the Congolese Labor Party, a victory of the Congolese proletarian revolution. In fact, the reactionaries, our enemies, were expecting a period of disarry and disorder throughout the national territory after their ignoble deed. Through the individual life of Marien Ngouabi; the reactionaries, our enemies, wished to destroy another Marien Ngouabi, the true Marien Ngouabi, the head of the revolution, and thus reach the revolution, erase it, destroy it and completely efface it.

Now that we are organized at all levels and in accordance with the aims of the Congolese Labor Party, there remain two essential things to be sorted out as quickly as possible: eliminating sabotage, and, doing the specific work which must now be done to overcome the difficult moments we are [word indistinct].

Sabotage shows up at different [word indistinct]: There is, first, the "don't care" attitude, the "leave things alone" attitude and behaviors. A teacher who does not prepare his classes is not acting in a revolutionary manner, just as a nurse who is negligent in her work. The worker who abandons his place of work on any pretext does not promote the advancement of the revolution. The student who does not work satisfactorily and who contributes to the increase in school drop-outs should have his grant immediately withdrawn. Sabotage is all the more blatant when it assumes troubling dimensions: For example, the embezzlement of public money, stealing corruption, and the holding up of political and administrative machinery. Whatever sort it is, sabotage is to be condemned because it is very harmful to the collective effort, the effort of the working people. We should therefore eliminate sabotage as vigorously as possible, as well as blocking any wasting of the national effort. I shall go down to the level where things are executed, even the lowest level, to see and control, if it [few words indistinct] work being done and how it is done.

The Congolese national reality is such that it sometimes is necessary to act actively and rigorously. Foreign observers, ignoring Congolese social realities, only rarely manage to justly appreciate all measures taken to awake the Congolese man, educate him and incite him to productive work. In our country there are about 60 state firms, an enormous and important figure for our [word indistinct]. These 60 state firms are all sick, and these state firms owe about 11 billion CFA francs to the public treasury, because they have not paid their customs duties, their taxes, their (?orders) and recept, and all the other services provided by the state. The political leadership must follow this whole situation very closely in the interest of the revolution.

I think that it is necessary to set up a system of emulation among the state firms, and you will remember that I spoke at length about emulation at the opening of the Fifth Ordinary Congress of the Congolese Trade Union Confederation.

On behalf of my duty, I say that the political leadership will take rigorous measures in the interest of the revolution, as after the speech of 2 November 1977. I also announce to all our people that the political leadership has just adopted the governmental action program for 1978-1979. This program is primarily a program of sacrifice for all, first and above all, for the political leadership, for the cadres and for the militants. The philosophy of this 2-year action program is of course inspired by the essential aims of the Congolese Labor Party program adopted at the second ordinary congress of the party in December 1972.

One could not fail to take into account the present situation, and this is quite normal. Therefore the government action program lays a particular and insistent stress on putting the rural economy back on its feet again. There we have a concrete instrument of work at the present stage of our people's revolution. A task of rapid explanation must be carried out throughout all regions of the country. This will not be a case of organizing endless seminars in Brazzaville. It will be a case for the political leadership, that is for party headquarters, for the government, and for all the mass organizations of going right to the state firms, not really to explain, but to make all the work force aware, in order to carry out the government action program.

Through progressive struggle and productive work, we will have learned to do without foreigners and to really depend on our own forces.

But reality has been otherwise: With a few rare exceptions, our state firms are in a state of sickness which threatens even the existence of our revolution. The lack of authority by the heads of the firms, incompetence in managing technical administration, the workers' impatience for profit, in short the "don't care" attitude and the irresponsibility of all, adding to the economic pressure of imperialism, have led us down a road in the opposite direction to that which we wanted to follow.

Our warnings, our previous statements have been of no help. Today, the state firms have weakened public finances by no longer paying taxes and various charges, by using all their income to pay wages to their many workers and, by fattening their administration, they have become incapable of facing up to their most elementary needs. They have had recourse to subsidies from the state budget, thus becoming, instead of producers of riches, a millstone to the state. The state, faced by these new unexpected charges, has had to confront its other obligations.

We have, therefore, sacrificed the short-term policy to calm certain rowdy and impatient people; we have killed our goose that lays the golden eggs. And, in this situation, the heaviest ransom is paid by the proletariat and youth: The proletariat, because this crisis has (?led) to new sackings; youth, because at the end of their training, even at a higher level, they are no longer sure to find a job.

The socialist society which we are struggling for is the one which guarantees work to all. We can therefore no longer have recourse to the easy solution, which consists of integrating these [word indistinct] candidates for jobs in the civil service, which is already more than full. At present our budget gives 44 percent of its resources to paying workers, and if grants are added to this, the troubling figure of 55 percent is reached. Continuing such a plunge we shall soon have to pay wages to workers and grants to students to whom we shall not be able to supply instruments for their work. In the very short term, we shall reach the point of suffocation, or even breaking point.

The recovery of the national economy primarily involves the relaunching of agricultural production, then the integration of the private sector into our development aims, and finally the purging of the state finances.

Commercialized agricultural production went from 21,600 tons in 1965 to 10,000 tons in 1975. In order to react to this fall our goal is to reach the figure for this production in 1958 [as heard], a record year for our economy as a whole.

In the forestry field, the recovery will be aimed first at the state firms, then aid to national foresters and finally the setting up of new projects of great capacity aimed at increasing the supply of rough timber which will be increasingly transformed here.

The integration of the private sector into our goals means, as far as the Congolese are concerned, that private economic agents must consder agriculture first then industry and finally trade. The banking credit policy must take account of this hierarchy.

As far as the foreign (?private sector) is concerned, we recall that at the present stage of democratic popular national revolution, the association is possible between them and us according to the terms which we have always indicated in the Congolese Labor Party program: That is, by setting up mixed-economy companies, by [word indistinct] participation in companies already in existence in Congo or by the setting up of new mixed companies with private partners, whether working in Congo or not; and secondly, by setting up mixed management companies for the state firms, which remain the property of the Congolese state. But the translation of this program into specific results supposes that we change our behavior once and for all.

Congolese people, comrade militants: The examination of the 1978 budget already reveals the difficulties which we are going to have to face this year. In fact, by deciding on a 23 percent reduction in material expenses, the political leadership expects new behavior from all, in the face of the moderate nature of our means.

But the sum inscribed symbolizes our wish not to put ourselves totally at the good will of foreign powers. This (?sum) meanwhile will be increased by a tax on consumers, that is, on the citizen. For example, we have taken the precaution of limiting this tax to tourist gasoline, ordinary and supergrades. This only affects the social classes which have the means to own a vehicle.

It is on behalf of these same principles that we take up a position on the many problems and events which shake the world. In Western Sahara there is a problem of decolonization and self-determination. We say that in spite of the different (?reports) of the holding of the extraordinary session of the OAU on that problem, the crisis remains, as long as our pan-African political organization will not respect its own decisions and as long as certain of our brothers will not understand that the fight we are leading for the liberation of the continent is a political fight.

In Namibia and Zimbabwe there is also a problem of national liberation, a problem of dignity in connection with which Africans cannot accept the submission that [few words indistinct] their fights and their legitimate aspirations.

The resolving, albeit partial, of the crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the withdrawal of the Somali troops, has proved the justice of our position in favor of African unity, in favor of the permanence of frontiers, of nonaggression and lastly in favor of the Ethiopian revolution.

GHANA

ACHEAMPONG ATTACKS UNIVERSITY LECTURERS, SOCIETY, BBC

LD2819407Y Accra GNA in English 1627 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Accra, April 28, GNA--One university lecturer and four students are currently under arrest in connection with a general plan to create unrest in Ghana, head of state General Ignatius Acheampong disclosed here today.

Speaking to representatives of the country's three universities here, General Acheampong blamed the university authorities for the continued disruption of their academic life.

He told them that no government, however magnanimous, would tolerate subversion, adding those arrested were not arrested for fun but were arrested for threatening the security of the state.

General Acheampong did not name those arrested but said investigations were currently being conducted to ascertain the degree of their involvement to create unrest in the country adding, "appropriate action will be taken as soon as investigations are over."

General Acheampong accused the university authorities of bad administration and of their inability to apply disciplinary measures against students when they unlawfully (?led) the campuses "to engage in political activity and returned only when they had finished their extra academic activities."

He said their inaction contributed to the deterioration of academic work and pointed out that on a number of occasions the students merely assembled on the campuses only to receive their grants and dispersed to continue the "(?vile) propaganda against the government."

He emphasised that his government had decided to be firm in the face of the increasing acts of "subversion and threats to the maintenance of law and order in the country."

The universities--Legon, near Accra, Kumasi (central Ghana) and Cape Coast, 144 kilometers east of here, had been closed down since last January when the police broke up demonstrations by the students against the (?government). In fact the students reassembled early in February and decided to leave campus for their homes and return only after the referendum on March 30. But since then the lecturers had been on strike, and sources close to the universities said this was in protest against the arrest of two lecturers--Professor Boaheme and Dr Jones Ofori-Atta.

Turning on national issues, General Acheampong described the Ghanaian society as "sick" and called for concerted efforts from all Ghanaians to help find solutions instead of apportioning blame.

"There is a lot of sabotage of the administrative machinery of the country with the result that very often officials who are [few words indistinct] implement government decisions turn to sabotage the efforts of the government much to the discomfort of the whole country."

General Acheampong next attacked the BBC for its current propaganda against his government and said this could have harmful effects on Anglo-Ghanaian relations.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT SENGHOR AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR EGYPT

[illegible]Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 29 Apr 78 NC

[illegible] Senegal has asserted that there will be no peace in the Middle East unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab territories and unless the Palestinian people enjoy their legitimate rights including the right to self-determination and the right to set up their own free independent state on their territory. Senegal also reaffirmed support for Egypt's efforts to promote a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

These views were expressed during yesterday's meeting between Senegalese President Leopold Senghor and Dr Muhammad Hafiz Ghanim, Egyptian deputy prime minister and head of Egypt's delegation to the Islamic conference.

UPPER VOLTA

RESULTS OF LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS RELEASED

PA0201162 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 1 May 78 PA

[Text] Ouagadougou, 1 May (AFP)--With more than a 50 percent abstention rate, the voters of the Upper Volta elected on 30 April the new Legislative Assembly composed of 57 deputies. The African Regroupment Party (PRA) was the big loser in the elections. The Control [as received] Committee released the following results today:

Close to 1,200,000 our of 2,887,550 registered voters cast ballots. The seats were distributed as follows:

Voltan Democratic Union: 28 deputies. It continues to be the main party but does not have the absolute majority it enjoyed in the previous legislacure, when it had 37 deputies.

National Union for the Defense of Democracy, founded by the son of former President Maurice Yameogo: 13 deputies. It is the country's second party.

Voltan Progressive Union, socialist leaning: nine deputies.

National Union of Independents [UNI], led by current Foreign Minister Moussa Kargougou: one deputy. [all numbers as received]

According to law, the UNI and PRA must join other political parties because no more than three parties are permitted in Upper Volta.

ANGOLA

NETO COMMENTS ON CUBAN FORCES IN MAY DAY SPEECH

PA0115315Y Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 1 May 78 PA

[Text] Luanda, Angola, 1 May (AFP)--Angolan President Agostinho Neto, making his first public appearance for a month at a May-day rally here today, said Cuban forces would remain in the country as long as Angola and Cuba wished.

A two-hour parade of organisations of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA], army, police and trade unions preceded Mr Neto's speech.

BOTSWANA

TANJUG INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER MOGWE

LD3011222Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka--"Our nonalinement is real and not merely a phrase, for we believe in the policy of nonalinement," Archie Mogwe, Botswana minister of external affairs, said in Gaborone in conversation with Bosko Korkodelovic, TANJUG correspondent in Lusaka. At the same time the minister highly praised the role of Yugoslavia in the nonalined movement and the activity of President Tito as one of the founders, adding that this nonalined and independent policy on the part of Yugoslavia also encourages Botswana.

Regarding relations between Botswana and Yugoslavia, Archie Mogwe put forward the view that there exists fertile ground for cooperation, particularly in the education and technical spheres. Likewise, he mentioned the great possibilities in cooperation at the level of construction and building, stressing that Yugoslav enterprises are already famous throughout the world. Cooperation in this sphere should, according to the Botswana head of diplomacy, be shortly promoted by the agreement on scientific and technical and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Asked about the relations between Botswana and the racist neighbors in the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia, which practically surround this country with about 800,000 inhabitants in an area of 570,000 square km, Mogwe said that relations with the minority government in Salisbury are always determined by Botswana's support for the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. "We want to see an African majority government there, and the Rhodesian Government knows this. Precisely for this reason, we have suffered several violations of our borders and territorial integrity by the troops of Ian Smith."

Asked how his country views the settlement of the Rhodesian problem, Mogwe stressed above all that it is the "aim of the frontline states, such as Botswana, to support the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and to try to bring about the unification of the armed formations of ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] and ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] into a single army to fight for the independence of Zimbabwe."

The minister of external affairs of Botswana also said he believes it is possible to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Rhodesian problem provided Smith and his regime agree to negotiations on a generally acceptable settlement. "I see no other way out when the war in the country is being continued and the international sanctions against the minority regime are still being implemented.

The economy of Rhodesia is in an increasingly difficult situation; each day brings new loss of life on the battlefield, and the country is suffering increasing devastation. For this reason it is best that Smith should agree to negotiations now and not in a year or two," Archie Mogwe, Botswana minister of external affairs, said in his interview with the TANJUG correspondent.

RHODESIAN TROOPS KILL TWO WOMEN IN BOTSWANA

PA011555Y Paris AFP in English 1532 GMT 1 May 78 PA

[Text] Garborone, Botswana, May 1 (AFP)--Rhodesian troops last Thursday killed two African women working in fields in Botswana near the border, the prime minister's office announced today.

It said the incident occurred near Francistown. In February, 15 Botswana soldiers were killed by Rhodesian forces carrying out hot pursuit of nationalist guerrillas.

RHODESIA

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS TO DISCUSS HOVE ISSUE

LD011340Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] Rhodesia's Executive Council, the upper tier of the transitional government, met in an emergency session today to hear the demand for the reinstatement of dismissed black Minister of Justice, Law and Order Mr Hove. The meeting was demanded by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council [UANC], which said that it would review its participation in the interim administration unless Mr Hove was given back his job. Mr Hove, one of Bishop Muzorewa's three nominees to the Ministerial Council, was dismissed on Friday for refusing to retract statements criticizing police brutality and urging discrimination in favor of black policemen to enable them to catch up on promotion with their white colleagues.

Meanwhile, Mr Hove has arrived back in London to resume his law practice in the British capital. He told newsmen on his arrival that he would not be surprised if the UANC quit the internal settlement and he alleged that Mr Ian Smith was striving to arrest the process toward majority rule in Rhodesia.

Committee To Investigate Firing

PA011617Y Paris AFP in English 1545 GMT 1 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Salisbury, 1 May (AFP)--The Rhodesian transitional government today appeared to have found a way of defusing the crisis provoked by the dismissal of black Justice Minister Byron Hove.

Political sources said that a meeting earlier today of the Executive Council, upper tier of the interim administration, had voted to appoint a committee to look into the affair.

The meeting had been demanded by Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Council [UANC], which said it would "review" its participation in the government unless Mr Hove was reinstated.

According to political sources, today's meeting of the council, which lasted less than an hour, decided that the best way for all sides to the dispute to rescue the interim government from collapse and save as much face as possible would be to appoint a committee to report on the dispute.

Because both Mr Sithole and Chief Chirau had previous engagements, it was voted to finalize details of the committee at another council meeting tomorrow.

To help Bishop Muzorewa maintain face, the sources said, the committee would also look into UANC demands that Mr Hove's white co-minister, Hilary Squires; the commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, Lt-General Peter Walls; and the commissioner of police, Peter Allum, should also be dismissed.

All three publicly rebuked Mr Hove for the statements which led ultimately to his dismissal.

Meanwhile, no official explanation of the mystery surrounding the bishop's claimed absence from the council meeting which decided to sack the minister has yet been issued.

Sources, however, suggested that the bishop had failed to understand the implications of an ultimatum issued to Mr Hove to withdraw his remarks by 1400 local (1200 GMT) Friday. The bishop left an Executive Council meeting that day before the others.

A meeting of the UANC National Executive has been fixed for next Sunday to debate policy after the Hove affair.

The sources said this was expected to accept the appointment of a committee of enquiry as the [words indistinct] to the party and agree to remain in the transitional government in the "national interest."

Meanwhile, the military command announced that nationalist guerrillas killed a 13-year-old white boy when they burst into a lonely farmhouse in the Mazoe region 30 kms northeast of Salisbury last night. The boy, named as Johann Hattingh, was said to have been shot while sitting at dinner with his brothers. One brother returned fire at the guerrillas, killing one of them.

SOUTH AFRICA

S-W AFRICA GROUP PROTESTS TO WALDHEIM ABOUT SWAPO

LD011718Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 1 May 78 LD

[Text] One of the political groupings in South-West Africa, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA], has sent a message to the United Nations secretary general, Dr Waldheim, protesting against the terrorist campaign being waged by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. The DTA has also objected to the fact that the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma, was allowed to address the General Assembly last week. In its message to Dr Waldheim, the organization says the people of South-West Africa have committed themselves irrevocably to a peaceful settlement on the basis of one-man, one-vote and it appeals to him to use his influence to get SWAPO to stop its campaign of violence and terror, intimidation and abduction.

The DTA also rejects the claim by Sam Nujoma that his organization is the only one truly representative of the people of the territory and demands the right to address the General Assembly as well on the grounds that the alliance represents the majority of the people of South-West Africa.

INCREASE IN TERRORISM IN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

LD300848Y Johannesburg International Service in English 0408 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] There have been 20 border violations in northern South-west Africa since the beginning of the month. Terrorists are reported to have stepped up their campaign from Angola and are linking it with an intimidation campaign against Ovambo. The increase in terrorism coincides with the decision taken by SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, in Lusaka last week to try and have international attention focused on the organization. SWAPO maintains that armed struggle is the only solution to the problems of South-West Africa.

JOHANNESBURG CLAIMS TRANSKEI IS SEEKING ARMS

LD281316Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The prime minister of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, says his government realizes the problems it faces in establishing a defense force that would be respected by other countries. Speaking in his capacity as defense minister in the National Assembly, he said his government had started to look around at the arms market of the world to buy or manufacture in Transkei weapons which were vital to the fledgling army. Paramount Chief Matanzima also announced the establishment of a citizen force parallel with the permanent force.

TRANSKEI SOLDIERS SHUT OUT OF S. AFRICAN COURSES

LD281845Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The South African defense headquarters in Pretoria has announced that Transkeian soldiers will not be admitted to training courses of the South African defense force until diplomatic relations between the two countries are normalized. The announcement says, however, that soldiers from Transkei who are already undergoing defense training in South Africa will be allowed to complete their courses. Transkei severed diplomatic relations with South Africa earlier this month.

ZAMBIA

SOVIET AMBASSADOR DONATES ITEMS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

LD020956Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] The Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Mr Vasiliy Solodovnikov, has reaffirmed his country's support for Zambia's policy which is directed at the liquidation of capitalism, imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racialism and fascism. The ambassador said this at the international airport when he presented five tons of various medicines, 1,000 kg of dried milk, 1,000 blankets and 53 tents to Lusaka province minister, Mr Rajah Kunda, for the Kanyama, Misisi and Makeni flood victims.

TANJUG CARRIES ZIMBABWE PATRIOTIC FRONT ANNOUNCEMENT

LD302204Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, April 30, TANJUG--The refusal by the southern Rhodesia minority regime to attend a general constitutional conference on Zimbabwe, proves the ineffectiveness of the British Government's policy in regard to the colony, says an announcement issued by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in Lusaka.

The organization, which leads the liberation struggle of six million Africans in southern Rhodesia, notes that "the regime of racist Prime Minister Ian Smith, encouraged by the policy of his British master, openly declared a war on the Patriotic Front and great majority of people of Zimbabwe by refusing to attend the constitutional conference whose purpose would be to work out plans for the country's future political development."

In its press release, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front says the organization has always maintained that "the aim of Britain's policy in regard to southern Rhodesia is to ensure and buttress the minority capitalist interests in that country."

"This fact," the announcement says, "clearly shows the British Government's involvement in the present attempt to install in Zimbabwe the cowardly puppet regime and deny the people of Zimbabwe true freedom and independence."

BRIEFS

CONGOLESE SATELLITE STATION--President Yhombi-Opango opened the new satellite telecommunications station at (Moungouni), 12 km from Brazzaville, this morning. The station will facilitate telephone, telegraph and telex links with several countries through the INTELSTAR system. Links with France, Ivory Coast and Gabon have already been established. The station will also be used for the reception and transmission of television programs. The project was financed chiefly by French aid, which took the form of a 13-year low-interest loan of some 1,800 million CFA francs. Congo's initial contribution was 275 million CFA francs. [Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1215 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD]

TANZANIA CONGRATULATES NETHERLANDS' QUEEN--President Nyerere has praised the Netherlands for her continued economic assistance to developing countries. In a congratulatory message to mark the 69th birthday of Netherlands Queen Juliana today, the president expressed Tanzania's satisfaction on the country's contribution towards our development. Mwalimu said Tanzania believes that relations between the two countries will be further strengthened. The president also extended wishes for the queen's well-being, and prosperity of the people of the Netherlands. [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA]

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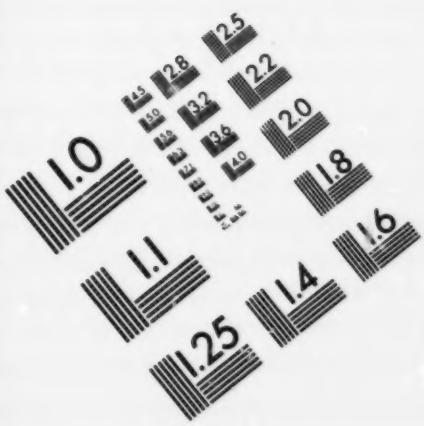

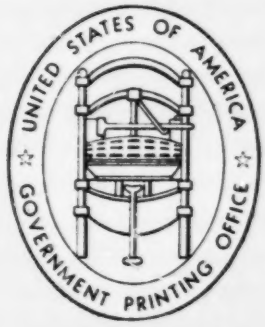

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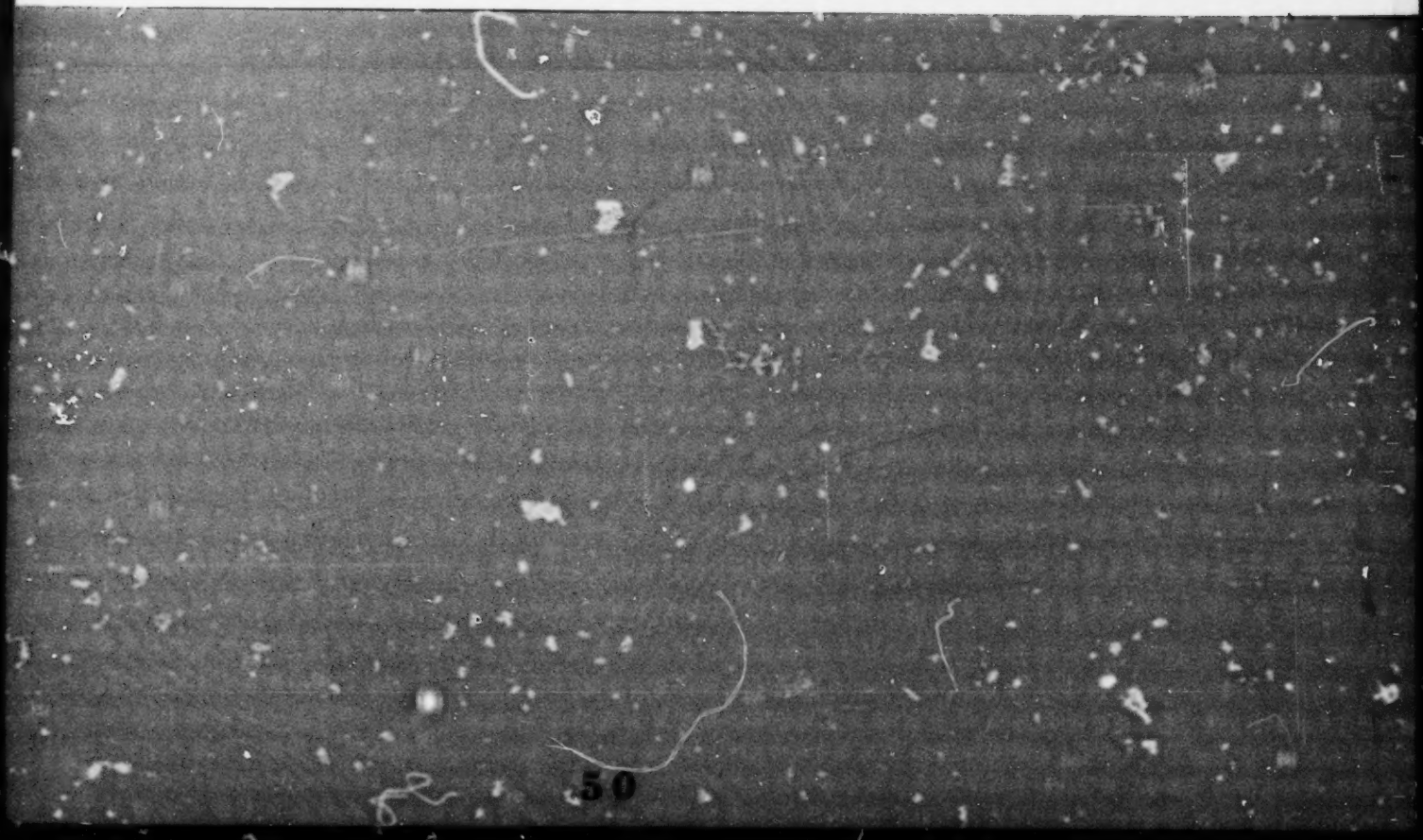
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